



County Borough of Barnsley.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1922,

BY

T. E. FRANCIS, O.B.E.(M.), M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

JUNE. 1923.

BARNSLEY.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR 1922.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN.

I have pleasure in submitting to you my third Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1922.

In accordance with Circular 359 of the Ministry of Health, this will be an Ordinary Report, which is shorter than a Survey Report to be issued normally at intervals of five years, when fuller details will be given.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1922 are distinctly encouraging, but there is still room for considerable improvement.

The Corporation appears to be thoroughly alive to the necessity for pressing on with the needed Sanitary works, including conversion of Privies, paving of yards, provision of additional houses, extended water supply, and better disposal of sewage, reference to each of which will be found in the body of the Report.

The proposed Municipal Abbatoir appears to be making progress, but the new Town Hall is still somewhat remote.

The Veterinary Inspector has been encouraged by the passing of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, which will assist us in the improvement of the Milk supply.

I wish to thank the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. G. A. Borthwick, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. Douglas, together with the other Health Officials, who have rendered good service to the Corporation during the past year.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

Thos E. Francis.

Medical Officer of Health.

16th May, 1923.

1.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Areas and Populations at the Census of 1921 were as follows:—

Township.	Acreage.	Population.
Barnsley	2385	53670
Ardsley	1335	*7058
Monk Bretton	2148	*5139
Worsborough (part)	164	*†2100
Total	6032	67967

* Absorbed in Barnsley November 9th, 1921.

† Estimated.

The Registrar-General has supplied the following:—
Estimated Population, middle, 1922, 69,540.

BARNSELEY (PRIOR TO EXTENSION).

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. p.c.
1901			41086	
1911	25520	25094	50614	23.2
*1921	26737	26933	53670	6.0
1921 Ardsley	3582	3476	7058	3
1921 Monk Bretton	2676	2463	5139	7
1921 Worsborough (part) (estimated)	1050	1050	2100	not known

*Great care should be used in drawing any deduction from the figures supplied, owing to the confusion caused by the lateness of the Census and to the Borough Extension.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The old Borough was described in my Report for 1920. (Page 4).

Barnsley, Ardsley, and Worsborough lie on the right bank of the River Dearne, a tributary of the Don, while Monk Bretton lies on the left bank of the same stream. The boundaries do not agree exactly with the River.

Ardsley lies further down stream than, and to the east of, Barnsley, while Worsboro' Common lies to the south of Barnsley, and is the most elevated part of the district.

The new County Borough of Barnsley is generally surrounded by growing Urban Districts, mining in character, except in one small portion, where it touches the Barnsley Rural District.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions and occupations were described in my 1920 Report (Page 5).

There has been a good deal of distress owing to unemployment in the past year, the general slump in trade being felt fairly severely.

The Rateable Value of the Borough is rather low, being only £260,255, and it is estimated that a penny in the £ will produce nett £925.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

BECKETT HOSPITAL.

The chief charitable institution in the Borough is the Beckett Hospital. This institution, established in 1865, has 120 beds available, and serves not only the Borough but the surrounding districts.

All classes of Surgical and Medical work are dealt with. In 1922, 1,424 In-patients and 6,840 Out-patients, making 34,618 attendances, were treated.

The average number of patients resident daily through the year was 89, compared with 88 for 1921.

The total expenditure for the year 1922 was £12,925

The total expenditure for the year 1921 was £13,608

Ambulance arrangements are described upon page 83.

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The chief District Nursing Association is the Nursing Association for the Borough of Barnsley. (Hon. Sec.: Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Victoria Road).

This Association maintains one qualified Nurse Midwife and one (occasionally two) General Nurses. Nursing is provided in their homes for the sick poor, at a small charge, or in urgent cases free of charge.

In 1922, the Association purchased a house at 11, Victoria Crescent, as Headquarters.

The Association has assisted the Health Committee in the epidemic of Measles, and has assisted the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in nursing cases of Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum treated at home.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, and three members of the Corporation are also members of the General Committee.

The Corporation through the Medical Services Committee makes a grant of £15. a year for assistance in "following up" and nursing cases of Tuberculosis, and the Ministry of Health has now sanctioned the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee making a grant of £35. per annum.

The smaller Nursing Association at Ardsley has also applied to the Corporation for a Grant (Hon. Sec., W. F. J. Wood, Esq., Ardsley). One general nurse who holds the C.M.B. is employed.

The Ministry of Health has sanctioned a Grant of £10. for the coming financial year.

The Monk Bretton Nursing Association is now defunct and the Barnsley Nursing Association has extended its sphere of operations to the Monk Bretton Ward.

Reference to the Mount Vernon Sanatorium and Tuberculosis Dispensary will be found in the Section on Tuberculosis, and the Venereal Diseases Dispensary is mentioned in the Section upon Venereal Diseases, page 80.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Puddephatt, F.F.I., A.I.S.A., the Secretary to the County Borough of Barnsley Insurance Committee, for the following report on the year 1922:—

The Index Register of the Committee shows that on:—
1922.

1st April.	27,102	insured	persons	were	resident	in	the	Borough.
1st July.	27,321	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st Oct.	27,572	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1923.								
1st Jan.	27,687	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

The average insured population resident in the Borough during the whole of the year was therefore 27,421. The suspense slips received from the West Riding Insurance Committee and referred to in my last report have now been cleared and credit is

obtained for all persons who are included in a doctor's list. There were 574 cases of removal into the Borough, and 495 cases of removal out of the Borough. 3345 names were added to, and 3047 removed from doctor's lists during the year. The total credit to the Local Practitioners Fund for the year was £10595. The capitation fee being 9/6, the number of insured persons for whose treatment the doctors were paid, works out at approximately 22,305. The average membership for the year of the Barnsley and District Friendly and Trade Societies Medical Association was 1681, so that in all the Committee were credited for 23,986, insured persons. The difference between this figure and the one shown by the Index Register is accounted for by the duplications and late notifications of cessation of title to benefit by Approved Societies. The administration allowance of the Committee for the year was £729, an increase of £226, on the inadequate allowance for the year 1921. The expenditure on administration during the year was £696, leaving a balance of £33, which added to the balance at the beginning of the year makes a total balance of £276.

At the close of the year there were 24 doctors, 1 Approved Institution, and 12 chemists under contract with the Committee. The chemists during the year dispensed 50,890 prescriptions at a cost of £1672 19s. 10d. The average cost per insured person was 22d. whilst the frequency per insured person was 2.8. A total of £119 12s. 5d. was paid to practitioners in respect of the supply of drugs in emergencies and rural areas. The Panel Committee have followed closely the cost of medicines etc. prescribed by practitioners. Only in one case was it considered that the practitioner had been extravagant in his method of prescribing and a fine of £5 was imposed as a result.

In regard to administration generally I would report that during the year complaints were received from an Approved Society against two practitioners in regard to certification. Both were found to be technical errors, and the practitioners were warned that they must strictly adhere to the certification rules. No complaint was received in regard to treatment afforded by practitioners or chemists, and I am pleased to report that this has been the case for a number of years past. The practitioners and chemists work harmoniously with the Committee, and, I think, conscientiously carry out their contract. Much has been said in certain sections of the Press in regard to the system of "Panel Doctor" treatment, but I think mountains have been made out of mole-hills. It is a recognised fact that there are black sheep in every fold, and in order to develop what might be called a "stunt" the acts of the minority of delinquents have been collated by the Press and taken as a standard of treat-

ment. One usually finds that in a scheme of any magnitude it is comparatively easy to make criticisms, but I have not yet seen an outline of a scheme which would ensure the advantages to the insured population that the panel system affords.

The Committee very much regret that they have not up to the present been able to take part in the National Health Week Campaign, and health propaganda generally, owing to lack of funds for that purpose. They feel sure that much good work could be done in educating the public in regard to the prevention of sickness, and big returns result from a little outlay. They hope that in the near future the Ministry of Health will see fit to allocate sums to the Committee for this purpose, so that the preventative side of the National Health Insurance Scheme may be developed.

(Signed) J. S. PUDDIPHATT.

POOR LAW.

The Clerk to the Guardians, Mr. Wm. Robinson, has been good enough to furnish me with the following figures:—

		1921.
No. of persons in receipt of Out-Relief in last week in December, 1922	1,402	883
Amount of Out-Relief granted during the year year ended 31st December, 1922	£16,761	£9,413
No. of beds in the Infirmary	250	250

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The report of the Barnsley and District Association for visiting, Teaching, and Training the Blind, to whom the Corporation has delegated their powers under the above Act, states that in the County Borough there are 66 Blind persons, as follows:—

Under 21 years	10
21 to 50 years	28
Over 50 years	28
	—66

The Association has a shop and Depot at 25 Market Street, adjoining the Infant Welfare Centre, and employs a visitor, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mapplewell.

The Corporation makes an Annual Grant to the Association of £5 per blind person under their care.

A copy of the Annual Report can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Walter Brown, 7 Bond Road.

VITAL STATISTICS.—TABLES 1-7.—COMMENTS.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—TABLES 8-14.

Table 1 gives a summary of the Vital Statistics in the various districts of the Borough, and shows that Monk Bretton had the highest Birth Rate (29.5), while it also had the lowest Death Rate (9.4) and Infant Mortality Rate (59). As the infant mortality rate of Monk Bretton in 1921 was 120 per 1,000 births, too much value should not be placed on this sudden reduction.

Table 2 gives the Vital Statistics for the united County Borough. The Birth Rate (26.4) is much higher than for the country generally, and the Death Rate (13.26) is also somewhat high, but is the lowest rate ever recorded for the County Borough of Barnsley. The Infant Mortality Rate (100) is also the lowest ever recorded. While these results are satisfactory, it is desirable to point out that Barnsley's position should still be improved in comparison with other towns, for we have occupied an unenviable position for many years, but are improving more rapidly than some of the large towns.

Table 3 shows the various causes of death, and it is very satisfactory to note that no death was recorded from Enteric Fever. This shows a fairly pure water supply, and possibly that the scavenging is not bad, for prevalence of Enteric Fever is usually associated with impure drinking water and insufficient scavenging, which leads to a prevalence of flies, etc.

There has been an epidemic of Measles during the year which has lasted on into 1923. The following schools were closed during 1922 in an attempt to grapple with the outbreak.

July	7.	Racecommon Rd. Infants	2 weeks.	Measles
	10.	St. George's Infants	13 days.	do.
	11.	Old Town Infants	13 days.	do.
	26.	Racecommon Rd. Infants	8 days.	do.
	26.	St. George's Infants	8 days.	do.
	26.	Grove Street Infants	8 days.	do.
	28.	Blackburn Lane Infants	4 days.	do.
Oct.	11.	Hoyle Mill Infants	3 weeks.	do.
	13.	Monk Bretton Council Infants (Lamb Lane)	2 weeks.	do.
	21.	Agnes Road Infants	2 weeks.	do.
	24.	Ardsley (Barnsley) Council Infants..	12 days.	do.

Nov.	6.	Baker Street Infants	14 days.	Measles
	7.	Ardsley (Barnsley) Council Infnts.	6 days.	do.
	14.	Ardsley Oaks Infants	13 days.	do.
	14.	Ardsley (Barnsley) Council Infnts	6 days.	do.
	27.	Ardsley Oaks Infants	14 days.	do.
	28.	Worsboro' Common Council Infnts.	12 days.	do.
Dec.	5.	Park Road Council	16 days.	do.
				& Mumps
	12.	Worsboro' Common Council Infnts	8 days.	Measles
	19.	Smithies Council Infants	3 days.	do.

Epidemics of Measles tend to recur in the County Borough every three or four years.

I purposely delayed closure in the summer in order that the epidemic might be dealt with in the fine warm weather rather than delaying its progress into the winter. The deaths in the winter months are much more numerous than in the summer, and one is glad to note that the deaths are less than one-fourth than the deaths in the preceding epidemic, 1918-1919.

Only one death occurred from Searlet Fever.

Whooping Cough has been prevalent during the year without an actual epidemic, and the deaths that occurred were associated in many cases with a recent attack of Measles.

There were five deaths from Diphtheria, and one desires again to emphasize the importance of early notification of the disease and early treatment by Antitoxin. Unfortunately there are still some medical practitioners who do not make use of the free Antitoxin provided by the Borough Council.

Tuberculosis has been responsible altogether for 83 deaths, 59 being caused by Pulmonary disease and 24 by disease in other parts of the body.

These numbers are not unduly high considering that Measles and Whooping Cough have been prevalent. Those diseases often pave the way for an attack.

Cancer was responsible for 71 deaths, and the recent increase in the number of deaths from Cancer in all parts of the country has caused a great deal of alarm. We have no definite evidence of several cases of Cancer occurring in the same house at short intervals, but some of the cases have been associated with work in tar and pitch.

The importance of keeping all houses free from pests, such as Beetles and Rats, is undoubtedly important in preventing contamination of food stuffs, and perhaps in preventing cancer.

Bronchitis was responsible for 120 deaths, Pneumonia for 82, and other Respiratory Diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) for four more deaths. These are undoubtedly most serious figures, and should be reduced.

Overcrowding in the home is largely responsible, while unhealthy conditions at work also play a lesser part.

Education in the value of fresh air night and day is most important in dealing successfully with these diseases.

I still regret to note that the majority of the inhabitants sleep with their bedroom windows closed.

During the year efforts have been made to improve the ventilation in the closed Omnibuses plying in the Borough, but unfortunately the passengers close up the means of ventilation provided by the Companies. Efforts have also been made to improve the ventilation of the Theatres and Cinemas, and the Managers and Owners have adopted several of the suggestions made by the Health Staff.

I am informed that the Watch Committee have effected improvement in the ventilation of many of the Licensed Houses, and have further cases under consideration.

The question of the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke has also received the attention of the Health Department on several occasions. Representations have been made to the Owners of a Paper Mill and a Linen Mill on several occasions, and a final warning has been given in the case of the Paper Mill.

Communications have also taken place with the Manager of one of the Collieries, where two spoil heaps or tips have been on fire for several months, causing an undoubted nuisance. As a result of our visits, efforts have been made to deal with the outbreaks, but in neither case with complete success.

A fire also occurred in one of the tips at the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works at Pogmoor, but this was successfully dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff, although it entailed considerable expense.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years, caused 18 deaths (and at all ages, 25 deaths) and is the smallest total for many years. This fact is encouraging to the health Committee in their work of privy conversions and paving of yards.

Many lives have also been saved by the use of one of the dried milks (Glaxo, Cow & Gate, Nutrix, etc.) for infant feeding, and the need of greater cleanliness instilled into the mothers at the Infant Welfare Centres.

There were five deaths from Puerperal Sepsis, and seven deaths from Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition; thus, 1,832 births resulted in the deaths of twelve mothers. It is probable that some of these lives could be saved by a better Midwifery Service or by greater utilisation of the Corporation Maternity Home, where no maternal deaths occurred during the year, page 70.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The total Infant Deaths numbered 184, and as there were 1,832 births, this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 100.4. While this is the lowest ever recorded, I am convinced that it could be considerably reduced, and in last year's Report, pages 40-41, the important factors are there mentioned.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee will be described later, pages 62-67.

While there has been a reduction in the total Infant Mortality, there has been no diminution in the number of Premature Births (Table 4). In some cases the Premature Births have been due to Syphilis, while in other cases it has been suspected that the mother has been taking drugs (especially lead in various forms) with a view to causing abortion.

In other cases general ill-health of the parents has been responsible.

In the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector reference is made to our efforts to improve the milk supply in the Borough.

TABLE I.

**VITAL STATISTICS.—Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1922 in the
various Districts of the Borough.**

Districts.	Estimated Population.	Nett Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Illegitimate Births.	Rate per 1000 Born.	Nett Deaths.	Rate per 1000 living.	Deaths of Infants.	Rate per 1000 Born.	Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.	Rate per 1000 Illegitimate Infants born.
Ardsley ..	7116	191	26.84	7	37	79	11.12	13	68	1	143
Barnsley ..	55112	1439	26.11	86	60	771	13.99	157	109	16	186
Monk Bretton ..	5184	153	29.51	10	65	49	9.42	9	59	nil	..
Worsboro' Com. ..	2118	49	23.13	4	82	25	11.84	5	102	nil	..

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Barnsley during 1922 and the 10 Preceding Years.

Year.	Total Population Civil and Military Estimated to the middle of the year.	Nett Births.		Civil Popu- lation only.	Total Deaths Registered at all ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions	Outward Transfers.		Inward Transfers.	Nett deaths at all ages.		Nett Deaths under 1 year of age.		Nett Deaths under 1 year, 5 years	Influenza Deaths included
		Num- ber.	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.					Num- ber.	Rate.	Num- ber.	Rate.		
1912	51500	1565	30.38	..	769	14.93	157	64	40	745	14.46	100	158	21.20	33.42	1.86
1913	52500	1604	30.55	..	913	17.39	126	86	32	859	16.36	146	235	27.36	41.09	2.66
1914	54000	1645	30.51	..	1007	18.64	176	81	34	960	17.77	154	254	26.45	42.50	3.64
1915	53929	1464	27.14	50409	994	19.71	189	101	41	934	18.52	172	252	26.90	44.20	4.00
1916	53512	1391	25.99	49183	892	18.13	236	169	28	751	15.27	111	159	21.17	31.82	1.42
1917	53443	1195	22.36	47943	826	17.23	218	137	36	725	15.12	135	162	22.34	32.68	1.37
1918	53116	1272	23.94	47405	1489	31.41	278	185	58	1362	28.73	161	205	11.08	41.04	10.55
1919	53835	1290	23.96	51680	932	18.03	182	120	50	862	16.67	121	157	18.21	34.34	3.97
1920	53739	1751	32.58	53739	851	15.83	163	98	28	781	14.53	129	227	29.06	40.97	2.06
1921	54500	1586	29.10	54500	901	16.53	189	110	43	834	15.30	114	181	21.69	31.64	2.01
Average for 10 yrs 1912—1921	53407	1476	27.65	50694	957	18.78	191	115	39	881	17.27	134	199	22.54	37.37	3.35
1922	69540	1832	26.36	69540	986	14.18	213	86	24	924	13.26	100	184	19.91	31.49	1.37

TABLE III.—REGISTRAR GENERAL'S.

Deaths under 1 year .. Males .. Legitimate, 92. .. Total 101.
 Females .. " 75. .. 8. " 83.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Barnsley.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.
All Causes	M. F.	490 434	101 83	29 33	22 21	20 26	14 26	48 55	113 81	97 72	46 37
1. Enteric Fever	M F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Small Pox	M F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Measles	M F	14 9	4 2	7 4	3 3	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Scarlet Fever	M F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Whooping Cough	M F	1 6	3 4	1 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Diphtheria	M F	15 3	4 1	9 1	1 1	1 1	....	....	....	....	....
7. Influenza	M F	27 18	1 1	2 ..	2 1	1 2	.. ..	2 3	9 5	7 5	3 1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	M F	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1..	....	....	....
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	M F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory Stm.	M F	31 28	.. ..	1 ..	1 4	3 ..	4 13	14 8	11 3	1..	....
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M F	10 14	3 2	2 ..	1 ..	3 ..	2 1	1 3	2..	....	....
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M F	29 42	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	3 ..	17 22	11 9	1 6
13. Rheumatic Fever	M F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Diabetes	M F	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	....
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M F	4 22	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 9	1 10	3 1
16. Heart Disease	M F	19 39	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	4 6	7 13	11 14	6 4
17. Arterio-sclerosis	M F	37 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	14 2	9 6	4 2
18. Bronchitis	M F	67 53	19 17	1 6	3 6	1 4	.. ..	3 3	4 4	4 18	2 3
19. Pneumonia (all forms).. ..	M F	55 27	15 ..	11 5	4 4	4 6	1 1	9 2	8 4	12 3	4 ..
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	M F	3 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	2 1	3 ..	1 ..
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M F	4 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	2 1	1..	....	....
22. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs)	M F	8 17	6 8	1 3	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 1	....
23. Appendicitis & Typhilitis	M F	6 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	1 1	2 1	1..	....	....
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	M F	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	1 1	....
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M F	14 10	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	3 1	4 2	4 ..	1 ..
26. Puerperal Sepsis	M F	.. 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	4..	....	....	....
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	M F	7 33	.. 33	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	6..	....	....	....
28. Congenital Debility & Malformation, incldg Prem. Birth	M F	38 2	38..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29. Suicide	M F	1 19	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	....	....
30. Other Deaths from Violence	M F	3 81	12 11	1 3	2 3	5 2	1 ..	4 1	2 1	1 19	1 21
31. Other Defined Diseases	M F	63 ..	11 ..	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	3 11	17 8	11 ..	15 ..
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M F	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1..	....	....	....

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1922.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.										1—2 weeks.										2—3 weeks.										3—4 weeks.										Total under 4 weeks.										4 weeks and under.										3 months and under.										6 months and under.										9 months and under.										12 months and under.										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	All Causes : Certified .. Uncertified ..										9 ..										8 ..										9 ..										85 ..										31 ..										22 ..										26 ..										20 ..										184 ..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Small Pox									

TABLE V.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1922.

(Provisional figures) Populations estimated to the middle of 1921 have been used for this Table The Mortality Rates refer to the Whole Population as regards England and Wales, but only to Civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

	Birth Rate per 1000 Total Pop.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	20.6	12.9	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.16	0.11	0.44	0.54	6.2	77	25.6	92.7	6.2	1.1
105 Great Towns, including London (Census populations exceeding 50,000)	21.4	13.0	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.19	0.13	0.41	0.56	7.6	82	32.9	92.6	6.7	0.7
155 Smaller Towns (Census population, 20,000—50,000 London	20.5	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.35	0.58	5.6	75	16.9	93.6	5.1	1.3
County Borough of Barnsley ..	21.0	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.35	0.07	0.25	0.25	0.45	0.57	7.1	74	48.7	92.1	7.8	0.1
	26.57	13.39	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.01	0.31	0.07	0.32	0.65	13.7	100	14.5	93.3	6.7	0.0

TABLE VI.

Vital Statistics of Barnsley for 11 years compared with those of England and Wales.

Year.	Births per 1000 Total Population.		Deaths per 1000 living.		Deaths under One year per 1000 Births.	
	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales.	Barnsley.	England and Wales.	Barnsley.
1912	23.8	30.38	13.3	14.46	95	101
1913	23.9	30.55	13.7	16.36	109	146
1914	23.6	30.51	13.9	17.77	105	154
1915	21.9	27.14	15.1	18.52	110	172
1916	21.6	25.99	14.0	15.27	91	111
1917	17.7	22.36	14.4	15.12	97	135
1918	17.7	23.94	17.6	28.73	97	161
1919	18.5	23.96	13.8	16.67	89	121
1920	25.4	32.58	12.4	14.53	80	129
1921	22.4	29.10	12.1	15.30	83	114
1922	20.6	26.57	12.9	13.39	77	100

TABLE VII.

INQUESTS HELD IN BARNSELY DURING 1922.

Cause of Death.	Borough Residents.		Residents died outside Borough.		Strangers.	
	Males	F'males	Males	F'males	Males	F'males
A—Natural Causes—						
Chronic Tuberculosis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Broncho Pneumonia ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease ..	6	5	3	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Meningeal Haemorrhage ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerosis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Aneurism of Aorta ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Congenital Mitral Disease ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Leukaemia ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Meningitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gastro Enteritis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Perforation of Gastric Ulcer ..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Indigestion— Distention of Stomach ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis and Pleurisy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bright's Disease ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nephritis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Atelectasis Pulmonum ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever (Septic) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B—Violence—						
Found Drowned ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Falls—(a) down stairs ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) „ cellar steps ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Run over by (a) Motor 'bus ..	1	1	..	..	2	..
(b) Train ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Struck by (a) Motor 'bus ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Tram Car ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Swing Boat ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burns—Clothing catching fire ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Thrown off a Motor Cycle ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Crushed by Canal Drawbidge ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trapped by Truck (whilst playing) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scalds ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
C—Occupational Accidents—						
Crushed by Tub ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Falls of (a) Coal ..	..	..	..	..	2	..
(b) Roof ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Injury to Right Leg ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Injury to Finger ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fall from Ladder ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Burns from Explosion ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Struck by (a) Tub ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Wooden Block on Head ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
D—Suicide—						
Hanging ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cutting Throat ..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Placing himself on Railway Line ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	40	16	5	1	16	..

TABLE VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1922.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.								Removed to Kendray Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	South-East Ward.	South-West Ward.	Central Ward.	Ardley Ward.		Monk Brettn Ward.
Pneumonia ..	143	7	16	26	30	42	19	3	10	20	10	27	24	15	12	17	8	..
Scarlet Fever ..	136	..	18	96	20	2	..	..	12	17	..	25	21	15	11	29	6	122
Diphtheria ..	78	..	23	39	13	2	1	..	9	7	3	9	13	9	7	17	4	61
Enteric Fever ..	9	..	..	2	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	9
Puerperal Fever ..	11	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	3	1	..
Erysipelas ..	50	..	3	3	4	13	23	4	6	7	5	6	10	6	3	5	2	..
Acute Anterior Polio- Myelitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatrm.	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	6	2	2	3	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox (only noti- fiable from 21/8/23 for a period of 8 weeks) ..	25	2	9	14	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	6	3	..	5	..	..	..
Totals ..	480	32	70	181	72	72	46	7	47	57	25	79	83	47	40	77	25	192

TABLE IX.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Table Showing Period of Prevalence during 1922.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Pneumonia ..	10	6	13	28	20	18	7	9	7	10	6	9	143
Scarlet Fever ..	13	11	7	18	10	8	3	12	12	7	25	10	136
Diphtheria ..	3	6	7	3	8	6	5	5	7	5	11	12	78
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	11
Erysipelas ..	6	1	2	3	4	8	2	4	..	5	9	6	50
Acute Anterior Polio- Myelitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	4	1	2	..	23
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Chicken Pox (only notifiable for 8 weeks) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	6	..	..	..	25
Totals ..	35	28	34	59	51	41	28	45	36	30	54	39	480

TABLE X.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—SUMMARY OF.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hosp	Total Deaths.
Pneumonia	143	14	82
Scarlet Fever	136	122	1
Diphtheria	78	61	5
Enteric Fever	9	9	..
Puerperal Fever	11	3	5
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis	1	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	2
Malaria	1	..	..
Chicken Pox (only notifiable 8 wks)	25	..	..
Erysipelas	50	..	..
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary—m. 128, f. 99	227	63	59
(b) Non-Pul. —m. 21, f. 14	35	3	24
Totals	742	275	179

An analysis of the Deaths from Infectious Diseases, also the ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths, and note as to efficiency of notification of Tuberculosis will be found in other tables.

TABLE XI.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1922.

Notifications on Form A.

NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.													
Age Periods.	0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A.
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pulmonary—													
Males ..	1	1	13	9	15	12	29	26	13	4	1	124	126
Females ..	..	4	10	19	10	16	13	16	5	2	..	95	96
Non-Pulmonary													
Males ..	2	3	4	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	14	14
Females ..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	11	11

Notifications on Form C.

Poor-Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
20	21
5	34
..	24
..	2
..	1

Notifications on Form B.

Number of Primary Notifications						Total Notifications on Form B.
Age Periods.	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35
Col.	15	16	17	18	19	20
Pulmonary—						
Males ..	..	4	..	4	4	4
Females ..	..	1	3	4	4	4
Non-Pulmonary						
Males ..	..	..	7	7	7	7
Females ..	..	1	2	3	3	3

TABLE XII.
TUBERCULOSIS—NOTIFICATIONS & DEATHS.

Year.	Pulmonary.			Other forms of Tuberculosis		
	Notified	Died.	Death rate per 1000 living.	Notified	Died.	Death-rate per 1000 living.
1916	123	54	1.09	44	9	0.18
1917	227	63	1.31	37	21	0.44
1918	200	83	1.75	43	22	0.46
1919	151	60	1.16	19	16	0.31
1920	134	40	0.74	8	5	0.10
1921	130	51	0.93	46	28	0.51
1922	227	59	0.85	35	24	0.34

TABLE XIII.
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
IN BARNSLEY DURING 1922.

6	died within	1 week of notification.
6	"	" 2 weeks
1	"	" 3 weeks
5	"	" 1 month
8	"	" 2 months
5	"	" 3 months
2	"	" 4 months
2	"	" 5 months
5	"	" 6 months
1	"	" 7 months
2	"	" 9 months
6	"	" 1 year
5	"	" 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ years
2	"	" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
2	"	" 2 years
1	"	" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
2	"	" 3 years
1	"	" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1	"	" 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ years
20	"	without notification of disease.

Of 83 deaths which occurred amongst Tuberculous Patients, 20, or 24 per cent., were not notified, and 40, or a further 48 per cent., died within six months of notification.

Letters were written in each case where a General Practitioner had been in attendance, asking for an explanation of non-notification.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman Holden (Chairman).

The Mayor (Alderman S. Jones, Esq., J.P.)

Alderman Bray.	Councillor Foulstone.
„ Broley.	„ Jackson.
„ Guest.	„ Rose.
„ Martin.	„ Shaw.
„ Raley.	„ Tipping.
Councillor Ellis.	„ Wood.
„ England.	„ Wright.

This is the parent Committee of the Hospitals Committee, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and Medical Services Committee, and has Sub-Committees dealing with the Sanitary Depot and the Public Baths.

A list of local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the County Borough was published in the Report for 1920, pages 70-71, and the additions for 1921 were given on page 48 of the 1921 Report.

The only addition in 1922 is as follows:—

1922. 20th June. Scheme under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, for the Promotion of the Welfare of the Blind.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of Infectious Diseases Hospital:

Thomas E. Francis, O.B.E. (M.), M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

George A. Borthwick, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Barrister-at-Law.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer:

Frank Penny, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officers:

Harold F. Horne, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

J. Ryan, M.B., Ch.B.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. E. Barber, C.M.B., Miss E. Heyes, C.M.B.,
Miss A. Petford, L.O.S., Miss E. Dakin,
Mrs. M. Ridgeway (Tuberculosis).

Veterinary Surgeon:

C. Secker Smith, M.R.C.V.S., F.E.V.M.S.

Clerical Staff, Medical Officer's Department:

A. Day, Chief Clerk.

Miss J. Henderson, M. & C.W. Department.

Miss E. Jackson, Typist. Miss M. Jordon, Junior Clerk.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

Thomas Douglas, A.R.San.I., M.I.C.S.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

J. W. Mellor, Cert.R.S.I., M.I.C.S., J. Pickering, A. Shaw.

Assistant Cleansing Inspector:

J. Brownbridge.

Clerical Staff, Sanitary Department:

G. M. Hanson, Chief Clerk.

W. H. Spalton Clerk and Pupil Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

G. H. Allemby, " " " " "

Miss A. Taylor, Typist and Junior Clerk.

A. Pemberton, Junior Clerk.

The Sanitary administration of Barnsley and district has always been conducted with great economy. It was one of the last of the large towns to appoint a whole-time Medical Officer of Health (1915). It was also late in appointing Health Visitors to assist in Maternity and Child Welfare.

Some of the results of this extreme economy may be seen in the fact that there are over 2,000 privies in the extended Borough, that there are several insanitary areas, with scores of unfit houses and large numbers of unpaved yards.

There are also several old slaughter-houses which might not have been allowed to persist if the Corporation had provided a Municipal Abattoir.

The scheme of Privy conversion adopted by the Corporation, and approved by the Ministry of Health, has been prosecuted vigorously throughout the year, and it is hoped that still greater speed will be attained in future.

The Medical Officer of Health has made a Representation under Part 1 of the Housing Acts, 1890-1919, dated November 25th, 1922, and presented to a Special Meeting of the Health Committee, 4th December, 1922, that an area of between 3 and 4 acres, to the north-west of New Street, is an Insanitary Area and that an Improvement Scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses is necessary.

The area contained 128 private dwelling houses, one inn, one beer-house, 11 houses and shops and 4 lock-up shops with 8 other premises.

The Committee recommended:—

1. That the Council having taken into consideration the Official Representation of the Medical Officer of Health declare that the area described in such Representation is an Unhealthy Area and that an Improvement Scheme ought to be made in respect of such Area.
2. That the Town Clerk be instructed to prepare a draft Scheme in accordance with the provisions of Part 1. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as amended by subsequent Acts, and that the Borough Engineer and Surveyor prepare the necessary plans, particulars, and estimates for the further consideration of the Committee at a future meeting.

These recommendations were adopted by the Corporation, December 12th, 1922.

The Abattoir Sub-Committee made a visit of inspection to Birmingham and Weston-super-Mare on the 18th and 19th July, 1922, and as a result it was later agreed that the Borough Engineer and Surveyor be instructed to prepare plans and estimates for the provision of a Public Abattoir on the site of the Pit Fields, Queen's Road, on the lines of the Abattoir recently inspected by the Sub-Committee at Weston-super-Mare, to accommodate in the first instance the average number of cattle at present being slaughtered, with provision for extensions. These plans have been submitted and are under consideration.

In the Barnsley Corporation Bill, 1923, it is proposed *inter alia* for the Corporation to:—

- (a) Acquire by agreement any premises within the Borough used for the purpose of slaughtering cattle (hereinafter referred to as a "slaughter-house") and the interest or interests of any owner, lessee, or occupier of such premises.
- (b) Agree with the owner, lessee, and occupier of any slaughter-house for the abolition of slaughtering therein on such terms and conditions as may be arranged between the parties.

Further references to these points will be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, page 60.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the County Borough has remained as described in previous Reports, with the addition that the water of Knoll Brook was brought into the Midhope Reservoir of the Corporation in December, 1922, by means of a tunnel.

The supply of water has been constant throughout the year, but fearing that the supply would be insufficient in time of drought (as in 1921) the Corporation has decided to promote a Bill in Parliament to construct another Reservoir, for compensation water, below Ingbirchworth Reservoir, upon Scout Dike, a tributary of the River Don.

By the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Fox, M.I.C.E., Waterworks Engineer and Manager, I am able to give the usual figures.

BARNSELEY CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

TABLE XV.

RAINFALL AT JORDAN HILL.

1922.	Total depth. inches.	No. of Days.	
		With .01 or more recorded.	With .04 or more recorded.
January	3.74	24	14
February	2.20	15	13
March	1.82	22	10
April	3.29	20	17
May	0.73	11	7
June	1.00	11	5
July	3.24	20	14
August	6.12	16	14
September	2.98	17	11
October	0.97	19	9
November	1.02	13	5
December ..	3.13	19	13
	30.24	207	132

Waterworks Office, Barnsley.
5th April, 1923.

TABLE XVI.

By the courtesy of Mr. Harold Taylor, A.M.I.C.E., the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, I am able to give the following List of Private Street Improvements for 1922:—

24th April, 1923.

Name of Street.	£	s.	d.
Blenheim Avenue	1377	14	5
Bank Street	614	16	0
Back Road, Bank St. and Cope St.	273	10	0
Back Road, Clarendon St. and Racecommon Rd.	376	17	1
Back Road, Park Road and Dobie Street	130	0	0
Albion Road	619	6	0
Industry Road	490	0	0
Back Road, Junction Street and Pindar Street	201	19	10
Darley Terrace...	333	2	9
Back Road, Hilton Street and Darley Terrace	156	10	0
„ Johnson Street and Hilton Street	177	10	0
„ Myrtle Street and Johnson Street	161	10	6
„ Cope Street and Freeman Street	220	11	6
„ Mount Street and Agnes Road	177	0	3
„ Sunderland Terrace and Junction Street	330	0	0
Hilton Street	399	16	0
Johnson Street	406	5	0
Back Road, Sycamore Street and Slack Hills...	193	17	0
„ Sycamore Street and Myrtle Street	245	19	0
Myrtle Street	691	2	0
Cranbrook Street	1033	8	10
Welbeck Street	1031	9	11
Bradbury Street	893	12	6
Back Agnes Road	178	13	9
Sycamore Street	589	16	8
Spencer Street	1623	6	3
Back Sykes Avenue	143	17	0
Back Road, Blackburn Lane and Queen's Avenue	545	10	0
	£13617	2	3

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The main Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the Monk Bretton Ward at Lund Fields. on the left bank of the River Dearne, just before it leaves the County Borough.

There are several small Sewage Disposal Works in the added areas, both at Ardsley and Monk Bretton, but the Sewage Works Committee has decided to centralize most of the sewage treated at the small works, at Lund Fields, and a scheme has been submitted by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for that purpose. This scheme has been adopted by the Corporation, and the Ministry of Health will be asked to sanction a loan to cover the necessary works.

The effluent from the Works is discharged after treatment to the River Dearne, except in the southern portion of the Ardsley Ward, where the effluent is discharged from a small works to the River Dove, which flows into the River Dearne outside the County Borough.

Further interesting details will be found in the Annual Report of the Sewage Works Manager and Chemist, Mr. Herbert D. Bell, A.I.C., F.C.S.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,
PONTEFRACT ROAD, BARNSELEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.
GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth Annual Report for your consideration, showing the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

This Report, while being mostly in tabular form, will give some idea of the greater amount of work created for this Department by the Borough Extension.

The introduction of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the conversion of Midden Privies, and the addition of Public Urinal and Water Closet accommodation in the Borough, are important steps towards Public Health.

INSPECTION WORK.

	1921.	1922.
The total number of Inspections were	34,794	42,655
„ „ „ Re-inspections were	4,239	5,370
„ „ „ Nuisances found were	1,806	2,656
„ „ „ Nuisances abated were	1,562	2,488
Number of Preliminary Notices served were	846	1,541
„ Statutory Notices served were	483	609
„ Preliminary Notices complied with ...	575	1139
„ Statutory Notices complied with	137	471
„ Letters sent	1,032	1,402
„ Waste Water Closets attended to	1,211	1,331

The outstanding Statutory Notices are due to those served for Privy Conversions, as per the general scheme of converting all privies.

TABLE XVII.
DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.

	INSPECTIONS.							RE-INSPECTIONS.							Ttl.				
	N.	S.	W.	A.	R.	D.	S.	W.	E.	A.	R.	D.	S.	W.		Centrl.	Monk.	Ardsly.	
Dwelling Houses :—																			
No. inspected (ordinary) ..	402	273	472	309	281	204	161	422	642	971	392	794	854	488	291	142	285	214	7597
No. re Infectious Diseases ..	45	57	36	52	58	57	44	28	64	5	2	..	10	7	6	..	..	3	474
Complaints ..	100	75	171	96	41	43	40	39	71	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	679
Suspected Overcrowding ..	10	4	11	14	3	3	3	2	3	4	..	29	30	1	1	3	..	..	121
Dirty Condition ..	14	5	13	10	6	7	5	1	8	6	4	14	12	4	11	12	1	2	135
Rent Restriction Act ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Houses, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909																			
No. inspected and particulars recorded ..	16	24	36	10	5	13	14	31	27	209	23	233	49	3	38	56	11	2	800
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Minor Defects ..	16	22	36	10	3	13	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Serious Defects ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
No. found to be satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Schools :— No. of Elementary Schools	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	19
No. of Secondary Schools ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hospitals :— No. of ..	..	2	1	7	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	23
Factories :— No. of ..	3	22	7	3	5	15	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	68
Workshops :— Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Domestic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workplaces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outworkers ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses :— Ordinary ..	3	15	3	4	7	9	15	..	4	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Underground ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cowsheds :— No. of ..	10	..	6	2	..	18	..	63	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairies & Milkshops :— Dairies ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milkshops ..	1	1	5	3	4	11	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	3	..	144
Ice Cream Premises :— No. of ..	4	9	9	11	8	16	9	2	5	9	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	20
Slaughterhouses :— No. of ..	55	61	21	2	144	189	..	20	22	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Offensive Trades :— No. of ..	..	8	9	..	5	2	3	1	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Common Lodging Houses :— No. of ..	..	..	28	..	..	4	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514
Houses Let in Lodgings :— No. of ..	1	2	5	12	..	4	2	..	7	10	..	11	4	..	..	2	..	..	37
Fried Fish Shops :— No. of ..	14	6	13	7	9	3	2	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Diseases of Animals :— Swine Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offensive Accumulations :—																			..
Nuisances from																			..
Drains :— No. Colour Tested ..	9	4	8	5	1	1	1	..	1	1	5	9	4	7	..	1	..	..	57
No. Smoke Tested ..	..	3	3	8	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
No. Grenade Tested ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. Inspected ..	9	5	7	11	7	16	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Sewers :— Sewers, Ventilators, etc. ..	9	8	10	19	9	16	7	9	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	98
Street Gullies ..	1	1	1	..	4	..	1	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Smoke Observations :— No. of Genrl. No. of Special ..	3	2	15	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28
No. of Special ..	12	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Stable Premises :— No. of ..	1	..	11	7	3	3	3	..	1	4	3	9	4	7	..	1	..	..	1
Canal Boats :— No. of ..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Tents, Vans and Sheds :— No. of ..	..	9	2	..	..	..	8	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Markets :— No. of ..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Shops :— Re Meat ..	1003	3369	1104	1060	2860	3238	1809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
re Food Supplies ..	1167	3666	1429	1303	3346	3521	2364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14443
re Shops Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16796
Cinemas and Theatres																			..
No. of Nuisances Found ..	2	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
No. of Preliminary Notices Served ..	413	285	538	353	299	291	177	147	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2758
No. of Statutory Notices Served ..	223	140	280	152	143	95	93	227	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1541
No. of Statutory Notices Served ..	133	88	41	64	86	80	25	71	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	609

TABLE XVII.—SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

BY NOTICE.

WITHOUT NOTICE.

[illegible]

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

The investigation and subsequent disinfection of infected premises has entailed the following inspectorial work:—

	1921.	1922.
Inspection of infected houses	360	474
Number of houses disinfected	218	289
„ rooms disinfected	790	1,200
„ schools disinfected	3	9
„ class rooms disinfected	13	43
„ hospital wards disinfected	5	9

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following inspections have been made of Factories and Workshops during the year:—

Two hundred and seven inspections have been made of Factories and Workshops, as compared with 98 for 1921.

Nine complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which have received attention.

Twelve nuisances were found and abated.

The total number of Workshops now registered with your Authority are 184.

A table will be found in last year's Report, page 61.

CANAL BOATS.

There has been greater activity in the canals during 1922 than for several preceding years.

During the year 64 boats were inspected, as compared with nine in 1921.

The number of persons living on board were:—

122 adults, namely, 90 males and 32 females.

34 children, namely, 22 males and 12 females.

21 infringements of the Acts were found.

In three cases notices were served on the owner, and in the remaining cases the infringements were remedied as a result of verbal notice, or letters sent to the owners.

No legal proceedings were taken.

No case of infectious disease was reported.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Seventy-three visits were made to Common Lodging Houses during the year. It is pleasing to record a marked improvement in the keeping of these premises.

A complete list will be found in last year's Report, page 62.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Ten applications were received during the year for the establishment of Fish Frying. Six applications were granted.

Five applications were received during the year for Tripe Boiling Licenses. All applications were granted.

One application was received during the year for renewal of Knacker's Yard Licence. Application granted.

These are at present in the Borough:—

Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tripe Dressers	...	..	...	...	...	...	5
Black Pudding Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fellmongers	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

PUBLIC URINAL AND WATER CLOSET

ACCOMMODATION.

During the year an up-to-date Public Urinal, with efficient w.c. and lavatory accommodation, has been erected in Kendray Street, which has supplied a long-felt want.

A new Urinal with one Water Closet attached has been erected in Oakwell Lane, thereby displacing the old and insani-
tary iron urinal.

An iron Urinal in Kendray Market has been removed and re-fixed on modern lines at the top of Churchfield.

The remaining Public Urinals in the Borough have been supplied with flush pipes, and an endeavour has been made to bring them up to a higher state of efficiency.

HOUSING ACTS, 1909 to 1919.

The total number of houses inspected under the Housing Acts were	176
Number of houses totally unfit, rendered fit	nil
Number of unfit houses repaired under the Public Health Acts, 1875	612

During the year two houses have been demolished as unfit for human habitation. The houses were situated in Court 3, Wilson Street. They had been closed for a number of years, and the Insanitary condition of the interiors and surroundings were a menace to the Public Health.

One house, No. 3, Court 6, Thomas Street, was closed as unfit for human habitation. A Closing Order was made in April, 1921. In July of this year (1922) the one occupant gave up the tenancy and the order was made operative. The houses Nos. 1 and 3, Court 6, Thomas Street, form one building. A Closing Order was made for both houses. It will not be possible to demolish the house now closed until the other portion ceases to be occupied.

TABLE XIX.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED UNDER THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS, 1909 and 1919.

Dwelling Houses:—

Lighting and ventilation improved	1
Entrance steps repaired	4
Rendered free from dampness	6
Provided with special store for food	5
„ „ improved means for food storage	2
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	34
Walls (outside) pointed and repaired	21
Gable walls pointed	15
Chimneys repaired or pointed	15
Provided with separate and sufficient water closet accommodation	1
„ „ proper coal storage places	6
„ „ new sinks or other sanitary fittings	2
„ „ paved yards	3
„ „ improved yard pavements	2
„ „ proper means of drainage	2
„ „ eaves, gutters, and fall spouts	22
Closed: Compulsorily	1
Demolished as unfit for human habitation	2

Living Rooms:—

Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New windows provided	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Old windows improved	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	32
Walls and ceilings repaired or re-plastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
New fireplaces provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5

Sleeping Rooms:—

Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old windows improved	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	46
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls and ceilings repaired or re-plastered	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Ceilers or Basement Rooms:—

Walls and ceilings repaired or re-plastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Sculleries or Washkitchens:—

Old windows improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New slopsinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Coppers provided ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total number of houses in which above improvements were effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Number of notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

This branch of our work has again received the fullest attention of the Department during the year. It cannot be too much emphasised the need of careful and consistent inspection of all food stuffs, in the interests of health.

The Markets are regularly inspected every market day, for the detection of unsound meat and other foods.

TABLE XX.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS INSPECTED.

Beasts	...	...	...	1,468	Calves	...	...	...	166
Sheep	...	...	...	835	Pigs	...	...	...	719

Weight of Food Condemned:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	8	17	3	27
Imported Meat		10	2	10
Fish		5	3	20
Fruit		4	3	0
Vegetables	1	0	2	4
Rabbits		1	1	24
Ham			1	5½
Preserved Foods		2	2	22½
Sausage				20
Total	11	4	1	21

FROZEN (IMPORTED) MEAT.

Beef Hind Quarters	..	..	6 Cwts.	3 Qrs.	23 lbs
Beef Fore Quarters	..	..	2 „	0 „	15 „
Beef Offal	..	..	1 „	2 „	—
Total	..	..	10 „	2 „	10 „

TABLE XXI.

Carcases with all Organs Surrendered as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Tuber- culosis.	Acci- dent.	Inflam- matory diseases.	Para- sitic diseases.	Other Bacterial diseases.
Cows	8	1	..	..	..
Bullocks	1	..	..	..	..
Heifers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	7	1	3	..	29
Sheep .. ..	..	2	..	..	..
Calves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.

Carcases Partially Surrendered as Unfit for Food.

			Tuber- culosis.	Acci- dent.	Inflam- matory diseases.	Para- sitic diseases.	Other Bacterial diseases.
Cows	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Food.

	Heads.	Lungs.	Livers.	Stomachs.	Kidneys.	Uteri.	Hearts.	Spleens.	Udders.	Mesenterics.	Intestines.	Tongues.	Feet.	Tails.
TUBERCULOSIS—														
Cows	5	23	13	10	10	4	4	11	1	10	10	3		
Bullocks	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	25	34	27	..	..	..	27	7	..	..	..	5	..	..
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES—														
Cows	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PARASITIC DISEASES—														
Cows	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER BACTERIAL DISEASES														
Cows	11	15	11	2	22	2	11	11	9	11	11	11	44	11
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heifers	17	19	19	19	34	..	17	17	..	17	17	19	71	17
Pigs	15	15	16	15	30	..	16	15	..	15	15	15	60	15
Sheep	1	12	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Calves	20	49	49	..	..	..	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXIV.

QUANTITIES OF OTHER FOOD DESTROYED.

Rabbits (number)	...	...	...	...	...	65
Mackerel (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	168
Cod (lbs)	..	...	...	...	...	285
Smoked Fillets (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	28
Apples (barrels)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Prawns (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	173
Ham (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	33½
Sausage (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Raspberries (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	112
Celery (sticks)	...	...	...	...	...	1320

PRESERVED FOODS.

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	58 Tins.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	21 „
Cherries..	...	...	...	...	...	10 „
Total						89 „

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.

With the introduction of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, a general inspection was made of the whole of the Dairies. Cowsheds and Milk-shops in the Borough.

This inspection revealed many insanitary conditions, particularly in the cowsheds in the added areas, due, in a large measure, to the very old style of cowshed, which were built without sufficient thought of light or ventilation.

The development of greater care, to bring about more hygienic conditions, by the Dairy Farmers, is desirable, in order to avoid contamination of milk.

A number of milch cows inspected were suspected as suffering from mammitis. In all cases where animals were thus suspected, samples were taken for Bacteriological examination. Twenty-three samples were submitted for analysis, only one being returned positive, as showing definite signs of Tubercle Bacilli.

There are registered with your Authority, 25 cowkeepers, 65 purveyors, and 19 milk shops.

The sanitary conditions of the cowsheds are now receiving attention, and it is hoped that many improvements will be effected.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS.

The number of persons manufacturing Ice Cream constantly varies. There are, at present, 97 premises within the Borough where ice cream is manufactured. These premises are inspected as often as possible, and every endeavour is made to maintain these premises at a high standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 109 samples of Food and Drugs were taken and submitted to the Analyst for analysis, as compared with 69 in 1921 and 85 in 1920.

The following is a summary of the articles taken:—

TABLE XXV.

New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Separated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bi-carbonate of Soda	..	...	...	...	..	...	2
Egg Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whisky	...	..	...	...	...	...	3
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Borax	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

REPORTED ON AS FOLLOWS.

Article.	Genuine	*	
		Not of the nature & quality demanded.	Adulterated.
Milk, New (one sample broken in the Post) ..	59	5	2
Milk, Separated	4	..	..
Cream, Preserved	3	..	..
Butter	2	..	..
Margarine	3	..	..
Lard	1	..	..
Vinegar	2	..	..
Baking Powder	2	..	..
Bi-carbonate of Soda ..	2	..	..
Egg Powder .. .. .	..	1	..
Coffee	2	..	..
Glycerine	1	..	..
Olive Oil	1	..	..
Whisky	1	..	2
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	1	..	..
Borax	3	..	1
Tincture of Iodine ..	1	..	..
Ground Ginger	1	..	..
Total	89	6	5

One sample of Milk broken in the Post.

* This column relates to samples not definitely adulterated.

PROSECUTIONS 3.

Whisky—1.

A sample of whisky taken for analysis was returned as having an alcoholic strength of 48.01 degrees under proof, and contained the parts as under :—

Absolute Alcohol	24.46 per cent.
Water	75.54 „ „
Extractive Matter	tracce.
	100.00 „ „

Prosecution took place at the local Court on the 1st June, 1922, where the vendor was fined £5 and costs.

An appeal was lodged on the grounds that a notice was exhibited in the hotel that the standard of the strength of spirits was not guaranteed, and they were sold as diluted spirits. The appeal case was heard at Sheffield on the 30th June, 1922, where the appeal was allowed, with costs.

Milk (2). The vendor was fined £2 10s. 0d. and costs on two charges.

Warnings (3).

Milk (1). Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids.

Borax (1). Contaminated with arsenic.

Egg Powder (1). Not of the nature and quality demanded.

PUBLIC CLEANSING WORK.

During the year the Department has been very active in bringing about further improvements in this important work.

The transport engaged on Cleansing Work consists of the following:—

2 2-ton Electric Vehicles.

5 1-ton Ford Vehicles.

17 Horses and Carts.

From the 14,428 houses and shops in the Borough, 41,392 loads of refuse were collected, giving an average of 2.86 loads per house. In 1921, 28,553 loads of refuse were collected, which gave an average of 2.5 loads per house.

It is pleasing to note that the installation of a Weighbridge at the Refuse Disposal Works has resulted in much heavier loads, and greater quantities of refuse being collected, without additions to the transport.

The burden of collection of refuse could be greatly eased if the burgesses of the Borough would destroy their own combustible material. I have calculated that if 2lbs. of refuse per week, per house, was destroyed by the individual householders, it would mean a saving of 669 tons, 17cwts., 1qr. to be collected in the year, at a cost of £356 7s. 4.56d.

TABLE XXVI.
COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

Nightsoil, slaughter-house refuse, etc., removed during the night, loads	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,688
Refuse removed during the day time...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,064
" " " by tradespeople	...						1,640
							41,392
Total number of loads from Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,534
" " " Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
" " " Dry Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,102
" " " Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,440
" " " Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085
" " " Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
" " " Bell Cart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153
" " " Tradespeople	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640
							41,392
Total number of loads from Cesspools.	Honeywell	...					2,243
" " " " Pogmoor	...						121
" " " " Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							2,370
Total number of Wet Ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,544
" " Dry Ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,334
" " Bins emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	222,032
" " Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	869
" " Garbage Tubs emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,445
Average cost of collection of all refuse per load was	6s.	2.07d.					
	Horses	6s.	3.75d.				
	Fords	5s.	6.6d.				
	Electrics	6s.	8d.				

The Refuse Disposal Plant at Pogmoor has shown very satisfactory results during the past year.

At the close of the year additions were being added in the form of a Mechanical Feeder to the Screen, and the laying out of a rail track with tubs, with a view to economising in labour; also, the provision of a Weighbridge at the entrance to the works, by which we could check in and out all materials. The results noted from these additions will have a very marked effect in the working of the plant during the present year.

TABLE XXVII.—TRADE REFUSE.

Receipts for the Collection of Trade Refuse from January 1st, 1922, to December 31st, 1922, were £146 3s. 0d.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

	N.S.	Garbage.	D.A.	Bins.	Bell.	C.P.	Paper	T.R.	By Trades people	Total.
Warren Quarry Destructor	1209	..	1181	1162	229	..	74	1036	1320	6211
Pogmoor Tip	2	..	133	290	..	..	..	6	84	515
Destructor	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	87	96
Screen	..	..	7014	7831	1	..	..	..	..	14846
Pulveriser	2775	152	2	3	..	..	..	34	120	3086
Shed	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	80
Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Kingstone Tip	7	..	..	10	..	..	..	7	..	24
Smithies Lane Tip	361	..	894	841	20	..	..	..	..	2116
Victoria Colliery Tip	10	..	2109	564	9	..	..	..	..	2692
Local Farmers	1312	..	786	277	231	121	..	..	..	2727
Farmers by Rail	82	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	86
Put Down Sewer	..	..	..	..	..	2243	..	..	..	2243
Grange Lane Tip	2301	..	193	..	401	..	..	..	..	2895
Ardsley Tip	667	..	474	4	188	..	..	..	..	1333
Hoyle Mill Tip	7	..	14	..	17	..	..	..	..	38
Cliffe Lane Tip	1080	..	484	51	51	6	..	..	..	1672
Craiks Tip	301	..	34	7	4	..	..	..	..	346
Klondyke Tip	420	..	32	2	2	..	..	..	..	456
Football Field	..	..	1406	356	..	..	..	..	..	1762
Downings Tip	..	..	341	38	..	..	..	..	..	379
Sanitary Depot	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	130
	10534	154	15102	11440	1153	2370	284	1085	1640	43762

From the 1st January, 1922, to the 31st December, 1922, 18,137 loads of refuse were dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works. Of this number, 2,929 were loads of nightsoil and garbage, and the remaining 15,210 loads consisted of dry refuse. Assuming that the average weight of each load of nightsoil is 18cwt., and each load of dry refuse is 16cwt., the tonnage dealt with amounts to 14,802 tons 6cwts., from which was recovered and sold 3,074 tons 17cwts. of material.

The sale of materials in some branches have improved during the past year, but in the question of fertiliser the sales have been greatly hampered by the excessive railway rates. I have repeatedly had orders cancelled on that account. I am convinced that if special low tariffs were arranged for the conveyance of pulverised house refuse as fertiliser, that it would be largely and widely used on the land.

UTILISATION.

The following sales were effected during the year:—

	£	s.	d.
Manure (concentrated) (88 tons)	35	3	0
Cinders (1,303 tons 1cwt. 1qr.)	600	5	9½
Fertiliser (1,406 tons 4cwts.)	210	15	11½
Bones (4 tons 17cwts. 2qrs.)	12	15	3
Waste Paper (81 tons, 18cwts. 2qrs.)	103	13	1
Scrap Tins (125 tons 4cwts.)	237	14	7
Scrap Iron (49 tons 18cwts. 3qrs.)	39	7	9
Tallow (3 tons 2cwts. 2qrs.)	72	4	0
Rubble (2 tons 15cwts.)	1	2	6
Cullett (9 tons 15cwts. 2qrs.)	11	7	9
Making a total of	£1,324	9	8

DESTRUCTOR.

During the year an additional cell was added to the Destructor, and the shifts were reduced from two to one. This has had a pleasing effect in the burning of 1,000 loads of refuse more than the previous year, and has reduced the gross cost of 4/4.26d. in 1921 to 3/6.64d. in 1922. The comparative nett cost between the Disposal Plant and the burning by destruction is 7.50d. per load in favour of the Disposal Plant.

No. of Privy Middens converted into Water Closets during the year	... ..	363
No. of Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets during the year	... ..	8
No. of Water Closets remaining at the end of the year	...	6,570
No. of Waste Water Closets remaining at the end of the year	... ..	2,178
No. of Privy Middens remaining at the end of the year	...	2,384

The number of private slaughter-houses remains unaltered.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the way in which suggestions have been received from time to time, by the men, in improving the working of the Cleansing Department. Their task is often a trying one, and a duty that must be fulfilled in all weathers.

To the members of my staff I extend my thanks for willing and useful service rendered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS DOUGLAS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

May, 1923.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Alderman S. Jones, J.P.), Chairman.	
Alderman Broley.	Councillor Gomersall.
„ Holden.	„ Jackson.
Councillor England.	„ Lang.
„ Holt.	„ Squire.
„ J. Johnson.	Mesdames Cretney.
„ Kaye.	„ Handford.
„ Rose.	„ Wright.
„ Beaumont.	„ Hallam.
„ Cassells.	„ Willis.

1. MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives in practice in the extended Borough at the end of 1922 was 30, compared with 25 at the end of 1921. Of these 14 were qualified and 16 unqualified.

Three qualified midwives and one unqualified reside outside the County Borough.

In the past, two Scholarships have been offered annually by the Education Committee, to enable suitable women to obtain the necessary training and the Certificate to practice.

Two pupils obtained their Certificates during 1922, and one of them became recognised as a Municipal Midwife. Two of the other trained midwives are in the service of the Corporation at the Maternity Home.

Some of the 16 untrained midwives are of advanced age, somewhat illiterate, and in poor health. It is very difficult to get them to carry out fully the rules of the Central Midwives Board, especially in taking temperatures and keeping correct charts.

The bags and casebooks of all midwives have been inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Health Visitors of the Corporation, each of whom has received midwifery training.

There is still no trained midwife in Ardsley or Monk Bretton Wards. One candidate for training in the Ardsley Ward resigned before actually commencing the course, although accepted by the Education Committee.

2. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The chief Centre at Barnsley and the second Centre at Ardsley have been conducted as described in last year's Report, pages 79-80.

A third Centre has been established in the Monk Bretton Ward, in the old Urban District Council Offices. The Medical Officer and Nurse attend once a fortnight, and a clerk alone attends in the blank week for the sale of food products only. The attendance at the Monk Bretton Centre was very poor for the first few months, but is now quite satisfactory.

Medical help was sought by midwives under Rule 20 of the C.M.B. in the following 179 cases, compared with 157 in 1921:

TABLE XXVIII,

Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	39
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	24
Twisted Birth and Malformation	...	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory Progress	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	6
Feebleness of Child	...	...	...	...	13
Fits (in Labour)	...	...	...	...	2
Torn Perineum	...	...	...	...	22
Cross Birth	...	...	...	...	9
Excessive Bleeding	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage and Afterbirth	...	...	...	...	13
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	2
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	1
No Presentation to be made out	...	...	...	...	1
Transverse Presentation	...	...	...	...	1
Instruments	...	...	...	...	3
Breach Labour	...	...	...	...	5
Abortion	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructed Labour	...	...	...	...	9
Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	2
Secondary Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	...	3
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	1
Retained Chorion	...	...	...	...	1
Still Birth	...	...	...	...	4
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	3
Undeveloped Genitals	...	...	...	...	1
Bloodstained Lochia	...	...	...	...	1
Doctor's Case	...	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	1
Confinement Fast	...	...	...	...	2
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	1

Total number of cases ... 179

TABLE XXIX.

**BARNESLEY AND ARDSLEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE
REPORTS.**

			Barnsley.	Ardsley.
Total No. of cases attending Clinic			747	80
Attendances made by No. of cases			11,905	1,101
Children seen by the Medical Officer			678	84
No. making 1 visit			317	40
" " 2 visits			117	16
" " 3 "			54	4
" " 4 "			46	6
" " 5 "			30	2
" " 6 "			17	4
" " 7 "			15	2
" " 8 "			12	—
" " 9 "			10	1
" " 10 "			8	—
" " 11 "			7	1
" " 12 "			7	1
" " 13 "			5	2
" " 14 "			3	—
" " 15 "			1	1
" " 16 "			5	—
" " 17 "			3	1
" " 18 "			3	—
" " 19 "			1	1
" " 20 "			4	2
" " 21 "			2	—
" " 22 "			4	—
" " 23 "			1	—
" " 24 "			2	—
" " 25 "			1	—
" " 29 "			1	—
" " 30 "			1	—
" " 31 "			1	—
			678	84

TABLE XXX.

Reason for Visit:—

	Barnsley. Ardsley.	
To be weighed and examined	249	18
Free and cheaper food	120	10
Umbilical Hernia	46	12
Phimosis	35	4
Thrush	32	5
Diarrhœa	29	4
Bronchitis	23	2
Catarrh	20	5
Constipation	19	6
Cough	19	4
" Cold "	17	—
Septic Spots	10	1
Impetigo	11	2
Sore Buttocks	8	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—
Inguinal Hernia	7	—
Whooping Cough	6	—
Ringworm	4	1
Conjunctivitis	4	—
Otorrhœa	3	1
Thread Worms	2	—
Rickets	2	1
Dermatitis	2	—
Septic Fingers	2	—
Scabies	—	2
Wasting	—	1
	<hr/>	
	678	84

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1921.

Cows and Dried Milk, Free and Reduced Rates,

Year ending 31st December, 1922.

FREE MILK—	BARNESLEY			ARDSLEY		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cow's Milk	17	3	7	0	7	4½
Dried Milk	69	13	2	5	12	2
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	18	9	1	2	18	9
	£105	5	10	8	18	3½

MILK AT REDUCED RATES—

Cow's Milk	2	9	3½			
Dried Milk	63	6	2	7	18	2
Drugs (including Virol, Vitmar, Lactagol and Ovaltine)	1	0	0	0	0	4½
	£66	15	5½	7	18	6½
Total cost to the Committee	172	1	3½	16	17	0
Receipts for the year	1689	11	9	172	8	2

Small quantities of:—

Medicines.

Cod Liver Oil, Ex-Cascara Liquid, Glycerine of Borax.

Dressings, Lints.

Boracic, White; Bandages, Cotton Wool, Gauze, and Strapping.

Powders.

Calomel Tablets, Grey Powders, Soda Citrate, Boracic Powder, Boracic Crystals and Dusting Powder.

Ointments.

Boracic, Sulphur, Salicylic, White Precipitate, Zinc, Vaseline, and Petroleum Jelly were given at both Centres.

MONK BRETTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE REPORT.

The above Centre was opened 6th December, 1922, by the Barnsley County Borough Council, for consultations and the sale of Dried Milk Foods, a Medical Officer, Nurse and Clerk being in attendance.

Total number of cases attending Clinic was 10. These made 11 attendances. Ten children were seen by the Medical Officer (including duplicates).

Foods Sold during December, 1922—

Glaxo 5*

* Four packets sold half-price.

The cost to the Committee of reduced price foods was 3/8.

The receipts for Monk Bretton were as follows:—4 weeks ending 30th December, 5/6.

3. HEALTH VISITORS.

The conditions are similar to 1921. See pages 83-84 of last year's Report.

Births notified in 1922	1,876
Births registered in 1922	1,832

TABLE XXXI.

Summary of the Work of the Health Visitors during the Year 1922.

Wards.	Births.			Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Ante-Natal.		Visits to Midwives		Puerperal Fever.		Pneumonia and Pneumonia Influenzal		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea.		Chicken Pox.		Death Enquiries.
	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Still Births.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ist Visits.	Re-Visits.	
North ..	210	943	7	2	6	33	26	18	..	..	7	15	8	16	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	23
South ..	191	533	11	4	64	4	22	25	.. 3	.. 4	20	7	13	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	32
East ..	220	576	5	6	34	17	2	18	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
West ..	170	674	11	2	58	37	29	12	..	..	4	10	5	12	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	19
South East ..	250	529	7	2	18	10	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
South West ..	175	714	8	1	31	2	10	12	..	..	4	1	12	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	23
Central ..	217	753	14	1	51	6	34	14	..	..	15	3	45	..	4	..	..	10	..	..	..	33
Ardsley ..	184	599	9	3	92	5	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Monk Bretton ..	152	584	4	3	22	4	3	4	1	3	9	9	..	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total ..	1769	5905	76	24	376	118	129	123	7	23	65	5	9	55	87	37	29	29	21	3	..	228

TABLE XXXII.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

23 Cases Notified.

Treated by.	Recovery, Vision Un- impaired.	Vision impaired	Total Blindness.	Left District	Deaths.
Private Practitioner & Health Visitor ..	6		..	..	1 Bronchitis
M.O. Infant Welfare Centre and Health Visitor	6	..		..	1 Bronchitis
Health Visitor ..	9	..	..	2	1 Pneumonia
No Treatment required	1	..	..	..	..
In Hospital, Institu- tional Treatment ..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	23	..	..	2	3

4. MATERNITY HOME.

The Corporation Maternity Home has been carefully and efficiently administered throughout the year by the Matron, Miss A. E. Durrant. Sister G. V. Taylor resigned and has been succeeded by Sister Farmer.

The fee for ordinary residents in the Borough has been reduced from £2 10s. 0d. per week to £2 0s. 0d.

The cost per bed at the Maternity Home is rather high, owing to the small number of beds, but we hope it will decrease when more use is made of the Home.

The following table is required by the Ministry of Health:—

TABLE XXXIII.

STATISTICS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

1.	Total Number of Cases admitted...	56.
2.	Average duration of stay	3 weeks.
3.	No. of cases delivered by	
	(a) Midwives	37.
	(b) Doctors	19.
4.	No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	
	(a) Ante-Natal	Nil.
	(b) During Labour	Secondary Uterine
		Inertia 3
		Prolonged Labour ... 2
		Contracted pelvis ... 1
		Complicated Breech 1
		—
		Total 7
	(c) After Labour	Lacerated Perineum 7
		Retained Chorion ... 1
		Bloodstained Lochia
		(after 14 days) ... 1
		Post partum
		hæmorrhage... .. 1
		Sepsis 1
		—
		Total 11
	(d) Infant	Convulsions 2
		Stillborn 2
		Dangerous
		feebleness 1
		—
		Total 5

5. No. of cases notified as puerperal sepsis with result of treatment in each case 1.
(after 17 days parturition) recovered.
6. No. of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate 1.
7. No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case 1.
(Instrumental delivery) now being treated.
8. No. of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight Nil.
9. No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with Anemia of mother 1
reasons why they were not breast-fed ... 3
fed Poorness of milk ... 1
10. No. of maternal deaths, with causes Nil.
11. No. of foetal deaths (stillborn, or Prematurity 4
within 10 days of birth) and their Macerated Foetus ... 1
causes—and the result of the post mortem examination, if obtainable Total 5

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Alderman Martin (Chairman.

The Mayor (Alderman	S. Jones, J.P.)
Alderman Broley.	Councillor Mellor.
Councillor Asquith.	„ Laughton.
„ Beaumont.	„ Squire.
„ Gomersall.	Mrs. V. K. Blackburn.
„ Hinchliffe.	Miss Fyfe.
„ Holt.	Mr. G. H. Danby.
„ Kaye.	Mr. F. O. Wheatley.

This Committee deals with all cases of Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases and cases under the Mental Deficiency Acts and Blind Persons Act.

A separate Committee (the Barnsley and Wakefield Joint Sanatorium Committee) administers Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council's scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis has been prosecuted as described in my Report for 1920, page 43.

Dr. Maggie Jane Moir resigned and was succeeded by Dr. V. K. Blackburn, pro tem, Tuberculosis Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

In December, 1922, Dr. Frank Penny commenced duty, and I trust he will be able to stay with us some time in order to secure continuity of administration.

TABLE XXXIV. shows the number of Tuberculosis cases on the Register of Notifications at the close of the year, and it shows a small increase upon last year's figures. Table XI. on page 26 shows the number and ages of cases notified during 1922.

TABLE XXXIV.

On January 1st, 1923, there were on the Register of Notifications, excluding deaths and removals from the district before that date.

Number of cases of:—

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	809	(713)
(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	127	(122)
	<hr/> 936	<hr/> (835)

The figures in brackets are for the corresponding date last year.

The first report of Dr. Penny will be found on pages 75-76.

In addition to the cases he mentions, four cases of ex-service men have been receiving Vocational Training, three at Middleton-in-Wharfedale under the West Riding County Council, and one at Papworth Hall, near Cambridge.

Sleeping huts were provided for two male patients, one at Ardsley and one at Monk Bretton,

TABLE XXXV.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARNSELEY.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.**

1922		New Patients.	Total Patients under Treatment.	Total Attendance.	Deaths of Dispensary Patients.	Classification of Contacts.		
						Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.
Insured	Male.	45	180	1263	12	7	2	—
Insured	Female	25	28	130	7	4	..	..
Non-insured ..	Male	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Non-insured ..	Female	44	72	314	9	2	3	4
Dependants ..	Male	64	122	569	1	7	9	5
Dependants ..	Female	65	129	439	5	5	12	2
Military		33	..	..	9	..	..	..
		276	532	2716	43	25	26	11

LOCALISATION OF DISEASE.**NEW PATIENTS.**

Lungs	134
Glands	3
Lungs and Complications ..	3
Skin	1
Spine	1
Finger	1

Positive	143
Negative	95
Doubtful	38

143

276

TABLE XXXVI.

NEW CASES (Including Contacts).

		Positive	Negative	Doubtful
Insured	Male	48	22	10
Insured	Female	21	2	2
Non-insured ..	Male	..	..	..
Non-insured ..	Female	24	17	4
Dependants ..	Male	23	24	17
Dependants ..	Female	27	30	5
		143	95	38

TABLE XXXVII.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCES AT THE DISPENSARY.

1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Year.	Insured.	Non-insured.	Dependants.	Totals.
1916	426	186	916	1528
1917	918	216	1290	2424
1918	1511	355	1648	3514
1919	1081	499	2000	3580
1920	685	410	1156	2251
1921	949	342	942	2233
1922	1393	315	1008	2716

TABLE XXXVIII.

**HOME VISITS PAID BY TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR
(Nurse Ridgeway).**

Wards.	1st Visits.	Re-Visits.	Death Enquiries.	Totals.
North	41	266	10	317
South	19	219	16	254
East.. ..	22	297	11	330
West	28	260	7	295
South-East ..	44	289	8	341
South-West ..	18	176	12	206
Central	34	277	12	323
Ardsley	30	99	1	130
Monk Bretton ..	10	37	—	47
	246	1920	77	2243

Dispensary Sessions 187

Visits to Blind Persons 31

Venereal Diseases Clinic (holiday sessions) 4

The District Nurses paid numerous visits to
T.B. patients in addition.

TABLE XXXIX.
TUBERCULOSIS HOME VISITS.

(NURSE DAKIN).

	1st Visit.	Re-visits.
Ardsley	45	131
Monk Bretton	11	86
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 217
Total		273
Tuberculosis Dispensary Sessions		7

**REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
FOR 1922.**

To those sufficiently interested to study the figures and tables of the tuberculosis records for 1922, these speak for themselves, though the Extension of the Borough area and population interfere with comparisons with the statistics of former years.

The routine Dispensary work has been carried out as far as practicable on the lines laid down in previous reports. Isolation as such appears to be the weakest link in the administration and especially the isolation of those advanced cases for which it is most required. Owing to housing conditions many of the Dispensary patients are unable to have a bed, and much less a bedroom, to themselves, and are thus frequently prevented by the other room occupants from sleeping with their bedroom windows open and getting a sufficient supply of fresh air during the important recuperative hours of the night—consequently recovery (or even improvement) is often retarded or prevented.

Mount Vernon Sanatorium, which is now full, was designed and intended only for the treatment of reasonably early and curable cases, and is not suitably equipped for the care of advanced cases; and in my opinion it is neither desirable, kind, nor humane to treat early and advanced cases in the same block at the same institution.

Children form a large section of our patients, and the waiting list at the Open-air School is so long that many suitable cases fail to obtain admission when required. May I venture to ask whether it is feasible to convert your schools into more open-air establishments? for if this is practicable I feel sure that the health of both scholars and teachers would be benefited; for I question if many people realise that each of us should have 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour (i.e., a closed room 25ft. long by 12ft. wide by 10ft. high contains enough fresh air for

ONE individual for ONE hour), the difficulty of getting anything like this amount, without objectionable draughts, where numbers are congregated in any ordinary room is, perhaps, more easily realised; but those amongst us who persistently fail to get enough fresh air sooner or later pay the penalty of lassitude, indifferent health, and slight ailments, even if they are fortunate enough to escape the more serious forms of disease, with one of which this Report deals.

Complaints have been and still are made about the expenditure on drugs at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. A possible remedy has been suggested (and adopted), so that one hopes the complaints will cease. My defence, however, both for my predecessors and myself, is that in this matter efficiency and cheapness are incompatible, and I challenge any competent individual to class my prescriptions as extravagant.

MOUNT VERNON SANATORIUM.

On 1st January, 1922, 39 patients were in this Institution, and during the year 96 new patients were admitted, making a total of 135 patients treated. Of these, 36 were on the books on 31st December, 1922, leaving 99 to be accounted for, of which 38 were discharged much benefited and fit for light work; 15 improved; 28 left at their own request for various reasons; 7 were discharged for breach of discipline; 8 not improved; and 3 died in the Institution.

The average length of stay of these patients was $129\frac{1}{2}$ days each. The number treated is below the average of former years, which is partially accounted for by the painting, and shortage of beds, in October and November, and Wakefield has sent considerably less patients than in former years, though the Barnsley number is much the same as previously.

Reports have already been rendered as to what is necessary to equip your Institution up to the level of modern standards. An outstanding difficulty of the tuberculosis scheme in Barnsley, as elsewhere, is the need of suitable employment for our patients. Tubercular patients are not welcomed by employers, and most of them are not fit to compete at strenuous work in the open labour market, nor to work on equality with healthy men under ordinary conditions, even if they were able to do so at some kinds of work in the open air or in ideal workshops.

(Signed) F. PENNY.

TABLE XI.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT BARNSELEY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

FORM V.R. 16 (Ministry of Health).

	Syphilis. Mls. F'mls.		Soft Chancere. Mls. F'mls.		Gonorrhoea. Mls. F'mls.		Conditions other than Ven. Dis. Mls. F'mls.		Total. Mls. F'mls.	
1 No. of persons who, on the 1st January, 1922, were under treatment or observation for...	96	44	..	..	105	7	10	1	211	52
2 No. of persons dealt with during the year, at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from:	65	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	39
Syphilis only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	107	10	..	..	107	10
Soft Chancere only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and Soft Chancere .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancere .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, Soft Chancere and Gonorrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	5	42	5
Conditions other than Venereal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Item 2	65	39	..	..	107	10	42	5	214	54
Total Items 1 and 2	161	83	..	..	212	17	52	6	425	106
3 No. of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic:—	5	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	4
(a) Before completing the first course of treatment for: .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) After one or more courses, but before completion of treatment for .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
(c) After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of.. .. .	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1
4 No. of persons transferred to other treatment Centres after treatment for	7	..	..	..	28	..	20	2	55	2
5 No. of persons discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	148	79	..	..	177	16	32	4	357	99
6 No. of persons who on the 1st January, 1923, were under treatment or observation for	161	83	..	..	212	17	52	6	425	106
Total Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	1558	567	..	..	11356	48	231	15	13145	630
7 Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic who were suffering from ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Examinations of Pathological Material:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For Wassermann Reaction.	..
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre .. .. .	..	..	9	294	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	..
(a) Attendance at Out-patient Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2281	..	630	..	Total.	2911
(b) Intermediate attendances for Irrigation, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10864	..	Nil.	..	..	10864

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Barnsley.	County W.R. Yorks.	Total.
A. No. of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from			
Syphilis	56	48	104
Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	67	50	117
Conditions other than Venereal ..	27	20	47
Total	150	118	268
B. Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	7893	5882	13775
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
D. No. of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the	423	220	643
(1) Out-patient Clinic	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(2) In-patient Department			
to patients residing in each area.			
E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses			
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre			
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in item 5			

Novarsenobillon and Neokharsivan. .45 grams.

As laid down in Colonel Harrison's "Venereal Diseases in General Practice," Latest Edition.

As form V. 21, 1919.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The establishment of the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Queen's Road was described in my Report for 1920, page 54.

The Clinic was inspected in 1922 by Dr. G. Raffan, of the Ministry of Health. He appeared to be quite satisfied with the organisation and clinical work, but he was impressed with the points mentioned in my 1921 Report (page 95) as follows:—

- (1) The number of cases of Gonorrhœa are undoubtedly fewer than should be in attendance.
- (2) The attendances of the female patients are distinctly unsatisfactory compared with males. It is not much use to treat the husbands if the wives remain infective.

Following his visit, further efforts have been made during the year to encourage the mothers of children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum (usually caused by Gonorrhœa) to attend the Venereal Diseases Clinic for treatment.

I again wish to suggest that the Ministry of Health should enter upon an organised research into the best treatment of Gonorrhœa with the thoroughness with which the Germans, led by Dr. Paul Ehrlich, investigated the treatment of Syphilis.

HOSPITALS COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. Johnson (Chairman).	
The Mayor (Alderman S. Jones, J.P.)	
Alderman Bray.	Councillor England.
Councillor Beaumont.	„ Holt.
„ Gomersall.	„ Kaye.
„ Jackson.	„ Laughton.
„ Lang.	„ Shaw.
„ Mellor.	Mr. G. Briggs.
„ Asquith.	„ N. Mell

KENDRAY HOSPITAL.

The following Table gives the number of cases treated at this Hospital in 1922.

It will be noticed that there was a decrease in the number of cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, the total number of cases admitted during the year being 415, compared with 503 in 1921. The total number of cases treated is the lowest for several years.

TABLE XLI.
KENDRAY HOSPITAL.

	REMAINING Jan., 1922.				ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.				DIED.				Remaining Jan., 1923.				Tracheo- tomy	Daily average of Beds occupied : 43.04	
	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.	Enteric.	Diphth.	S. Fever.	Miscellans.	Total.			
Barnsley ..	4	14	14	..	32	9	65	122	8	204	13	68	123	6	210	..	2m.2f.	1f.	2f.	7	7	19	Daily average of Nursing Staff—21.05.
Barnsley Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5	..	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cudworth ..	2	1	..	..	3	2	9	16	2	29	3	9	14	..	26	1m.	..	..	1f.	2	1	4
Darfield ..	4	..	1	..	5	1	2	15	..	18	5	2	12	..	19	..	..	1m.	..	3	3	5
Darton ..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	14	..	17	1	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Dodworth ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoyland ..	1	2	2	..	5	5	16	9	..	30	6	15	10	..	31	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Roystone ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	23	..	25	..	..	22	..	22	1f.	..	..	..	1	1	2
Wombwell ..	2	2	..	..	4	8	12	17	..	37	8	11	15	..	34	2f.	..	..	..	3	2	5
Worsbro' ..	..	..	5	..	5	1	23	25	..	49	..	19	26	..	45	1m.	..	..	..	1	4	8
	13	19	24	..	56	29	132	244	10	415	37	126	238	6	407	5	4	2	3	14	21	50	2

Dr. Borthwick, the Assistant Medical Officer, has attended the Hospital on many occasions.

The diagnoses are not correct in all instances, the Table only giving the original diagnoses with which the cases were sent in.

There was one return case of Scarlet Fever, but no return cases of Diphtheria.

All cases of Diphtheria were sent out after two consecutive negative swabs.

The educational value of a stay at Kendray Hospital has been very marked upon some of the adults and children. Their personal cleanliness has been improved for long periods of time.

Heads have been freed from vermin and have remained free, although parents had previously stated that this was impossible.

Interest has often been aroused in questions of hygiene, and the feeding of the family undoubtedly improved by the examples noted in the Hospital.

Pressure upon the accommodation at Kendray Hospital has not been so severe as last year, but with the growth of population in the County Borough and surrounding districts, extensions to the Hospital will be required in the near future.

A small isolation block, composed of cubicles for separate treatment of single cases, would be most useful.

This addition to the accommodation would necessitate further accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff.

LUNDWOOD HOSPITAL.

For the Bolton-upon-Dearne Enteric Fever cases see last year's Report, page 101.

A small outbreak of mild Smallpox occurred in the Woolley area of the Barnsley Rural District, from June to August, 1922, when twelve (12) cases were admitted to Lundwood Hospital.

The first case was admitted June 30th, and the last case was discharged on September 5th, 1922. All of these cases, except two males, aged 48 and 53, had never been vaccinated, but these men had been vaccinated in infancy.

Most of the cases were very mild and difficult to diagnose, and apparently only one case was missed during the established part of the outbreak.

The great experience of the Medical Officer of Health of the Rural District (Dr. F. J. Sadler) proved very useful in limiting the outbreak to one part of the Rural District. No case was infected in or from the Hospital, an accident which has frequently occurred in other outbreaks. The splendid protection afforded by recent vaccination was clearly proved.

Our staff generally had been well protected by vaccination beforehand, and we received the assistance and advice of Dr. J. R. Hutchinson, of the Ministry of Health, who visited the district when the outbreak was in progress.

Altogether the control of this outbreak of Smallpox reflects great credit upon all concerned, by the speedy limitation of its spread, in marked contrast to the insidious course of most of last year's outbreaks.

The males affected were aged 3, 6, 10, 15, 48, and 53 years. The females affected were aged 6, 7, 7, 7, 9, and 14.

In December, Lundwood Hospital was used as an overflow for Kendray Hospital Scarlet Fever convalescents.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

A motor ambulance is attached to Kendray Isolation Hospital, and a horse ambulance is provided at Lundwood Smallpox Hospital.

The motor ambulance is occasionally used also for the transfer of patients belonging to Mount Vernon Sanatorium.

Several of the large collieries in the district have motor ambulances, the services of which are often shared by two or more collieries.

The Corporation has decided to provide a motor ambulance for accident cases, at a cost of £850.

The Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society has provided a home service ambulance, which is kept at Barugh Works, near Barnsley; Telephone No. 229.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 3,166 |
| (2). Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910 | 176 |
| (3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 5 |
| (4). Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 710 |

2. Remedy of defects, without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 710

Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

- (1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 22
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—
 - (a). By Owners 0
 - (b). By Local Authority in default of Owners 0
- (3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- (1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 249
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—
 - (a). By Owners 249
 - (b). By Local Authority in default of Owners 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909.

- (1). Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders 2
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made 2
- (3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 0
- (4). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made 2
- (5). Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 2

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